The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 13. SATURDAY, April 20, 1799. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber has laid off a number of Lots at the mouth of the Scioto river, which he proposes to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the first day of June next. The importance of this situation will be seen by perusing the following extracts from Morse's Universal Geography. In speaking of the rivers on the North West of the Ohio, after describing the Hockhocking and Muskingum, he says,—"The Scioto is a larger river than either of the preceding, and opens a more extensive navigation; it is passible for large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only four miles to the Sandusky, a good navigable stream, that falls into the Lake Erie. Through the Sandusky and the Scioto lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi, one of the most extensive and useful communications that are to be found in any country. Prodigious extensions of territory are here connected, and from the rapidity with which the western parts of Canada, Lake Erie, and the Kentucky countries are settling, we may anticipate an immense intercourse between them. The lands on the borders of these middle streams, from this circumstance alone, aside from their natural fertility, must be rendered vastly valuable. The flour, corn, flax, hemp, &c. raised for exportation in that great country, between the Lakes Huron and Ontario, will find an outlet through Erie and those rivers or down the Mississippi. The Ohio merchant can give a higher price than those of Quebec for these commodities, as they may be transported from the former to Florida and the West India Islands, with less expence, risk and insurance, than from the latter—while the expence from the place of growth to the Ohio will not be one-fourth of what it would be to Quebec, and much less than even to the Oneida Lake.—The stream of the Scioto is gentle, no where broken by falls—at some places, in the spring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt springs, coal mines, white and blue clay, and free stone abound in the country adjoining these rivers."

Afterwards, in mentioning the ordinance of Congress, for dividing the North Western country into different states, he says, "The Eastern state, that is thus provided to be made, is bounded on the Great Miami on the west, and by the Pennsylvania line on the east, the centre of this state will fall between the Scioto and Hockhocking; at the mouth of one of these rivers will probably be the seat of government for this state, and if we may indulge the sublime contemplation of beholding the whole territory of the United States settled by an enlightened people, and continued under one extended government, on the river Ohio, and not far from this spot, will be the seat of empire for the whole dominion—this is central to the whole—It will best accommodate every part—It is the most pleasant, and probably the most healthful."

The terms of sale will be one half cash, and a credit of twelve months for the balance, to be secured by a mortgage on the property, or the most undoubted personal security.

THOMAS PARKER.

Frederick county, (Virginia)
January 10, 1799.

Wanted Immediately,

A FULLER.—*One who understands the business well, will meet with good encouragement by applying to*

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Montour's Run, *April* 10, 1799.

TO BE LET,

And possession given Immediately.

A Two Story Log House, with two rooms on each floor, and a fire place in each room, with a good kitchen and cellar, situate at the upper end of Wood street, opposite the English Presbyterian Meeting House. It was formerly occupied as a store, and is well calculated for a business of that kind. For further particulars apply on the premises to

RODERICK M'KINNEY.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1799.

William Irwin,

ACQUAINTS his friends and the public that he has removed to his house in Market Street, at the corner of the Diamond, where he intends keeping accommodations for those who may call on him, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction in that line—he is, however, not so hard run as to be obliged to send a courier thro' the streets to pick up customers. Horses kept at Livery by the week or month.

N. B He has for sale an assortment of LEATHER and SHOES—and will give employment and generous wages to a person who understands the Tanning and Currying business.

He wishes to Let a room fronting the Diamond, which he is fitting up for a Store.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1799.

Wanted, in a Store,

A LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, of reputable connections—one from the country would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1799.

THE Subscriber has laid out a number of LOTS, south of the town of Wheeling, bounding on the Ohio river and Wheeling creek. The Lots will be numbered and the purchasers draw for choice in a lottery, the third Monday in May next, when those who wish to become purchasers will please to attend at the above mentioned place.—One fourth of the purchase money will be required within thirty days from the sale of the Lots, the balance so secured to be be paid within two years.—A discount of eight per cent will be made for prompt payment, and a title immediately given in fee simple.

E. ZANE.

Wheeling, April 5, 1799. 6w.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable property in Water Street in the Town of Pittsburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and established by the Sign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the situation, the commodiousness of the House, Stable, and other necessary buildings renders it unnecessary to say any thing more, as the person who may wish to purchase will view the premises. A small part of the purchase money will be expected, and an extensive credit given, if required, for the balance.*

Likewise, a Seven Acre Out Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1798. *tf*

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—Before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq President, John M'Dowell, John Gibson, Geo. Thompson, and George Wallace, Esqrs. Associate Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Sumrall, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be published in the Gazette of the United States, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and continued three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least two weeks before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Curtis Woris, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors.—The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that notice of his application be published in the Washington Telegraphe, Pittsburgh Gazette, and in the Chambersburgh paper published by Mr. Harper, three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before his hearing.

By the Court;

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of George Altman, a prisoner in the jail of the said County, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may then be heard—and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Fayette Gazette, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before his hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—Before George Wallace and John Gibson, Esqrs. Judges of the same Court.

ON the petitions of Leven Bennet and Richard Vansickle, prisoners in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoners be brought before them at Pittsburgh, the first Monday of June next, that their petitions and creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of their application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described, namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, on the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq President, and his associates judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Crawford, a prisoner in the jail of the county aforesaid, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, that his petition and the creditors may then be heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Washington Telegraphe, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber once more takes the liberty of requesting all those indebted to him, to pay off their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, Apr 6, 1799.

FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of

DONATION LAND

In the First District—No. 6, 10, 21, 63, 82, 86, 136, 150, 171, 180.

Second District—No. 33, 171, 343, 427, 1870, 1895, 1942.

Third District—No. 24, 57, 60, 480, 529.

Fourth District—No. 68, 73, 75, 6 765, 796, 848, 854, 861.

Fifth District—No. 89, 96, 871, 8 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth District—No. 1224, 1296, 130

Seventh District—No. 135, 1368, 136 1474.

Eighth District—No. 139, 1525, 152 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 165 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth District—No. 1970, 2020, 20

The following *DEPRECIATION L*

In the Second District—No. 107.

Third District—No. 91, 94.

Fourth District—No. 66, 77, 78, 79 148, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178.

Fifth District—No. 108, 287, 288.

The above Tracts of Land are for sa following terms, viz. One fourth of chase money to be paid at the time of fourth in two years, one fourth in thr and one fourth in four years. Any clining to purchase any of the above Land, will apply to the subscriber on of the Allegheny river, who is duly a to sell them.

JAMES SAM

March 29, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at P for the County of Allegheny, the firs of March, in the year of our Lord o and seven hundred and ninety-nine, Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq. Presi his associates judges of the same Co

ON the petition of Thomas Moore, a in the jail of the said County, pray discharged according to the provisio act of assembly made for the relief of debtors. The Court order, that the sa er be brought before them at Pittsburg first Monday of June next, that his pet his creditors may be heard, and direct tice of his application be published in ington Telegraphe, and in the Pittsb zette, each three weeks, the last of wh be at least fifteen days before the time ing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, P

William Larwill,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to h for the generous assistance affor since he was put in confinement—his st ing been broke open by night, and his violently taken away by a certain Will zam, who advertises he is authorised t debts due me, but it is unfortunate fo Gazzam, he can produce no account a person. Larwill, who is disposed to just debts, has a right to receive, as wi in the following note that has been ent him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February

SIR,

HAVING been of your council fron and acquainted with every transaction what William Gazzam in his adverti the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *ass* your property, we are of opinion that i an assignment, but an *agreement* to changed no property, until actual deli even as to what was delivered the pr verted and became vested in you, as t ment was waved by Gazzam on recurr suit, in consideration of withdrawing agreement was made; and that now a right to retain, or regain, as the cas and to recover your debts as if no su ment had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENR
JAMES MONTGO
SAM. S. MAHON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of th of Pittsburgh did, on the 20 November last, make an assignment perty unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jo chants, of Philadelphia, unto whom h indebted. This is therefore to forwa sons against paying any debts due t Larwill to any other person than the residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly to receive the same.

WILLIAM GA

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

For Sale.

ONE *undivided third part of 500 LAND, situate on Big Beaver, miles from the Ohio. These lands are h rant and settlement—They are generally quality, and the terms of purchase will easy. Apply to ISAAC GREGG, Pitt RICHARD H. MORRIS, Philadelphia*

March 22, 1799.

...erican Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

...turday evening last, a detachment of the ... of this City, arrived in town from the ...ar Spiffin's on the Bethlehem road, 31 ...m Philadelphia, having in cuftody the ...gitive John Everhart, committed by ...ter for treafon.

...was taken on Friday afternoon, about five ...on the evening by a detachment of cavalry ...ing for the purpofe. He was holding a ...nference, when the troops approached; ...de no attempt to efcape until they ap...roached within a few rods of his ...oufe, and was taken after a purfuit of ...o minutes. Everhart was taken at his own ...by another detachment, which left the ...ain purfuit the fame evening, and after ...long ride, (he went 40 miles) re...ed to this city the day before, having called ...houfe of feveral of the Infurgents with...ing he met at home; they however, moft pro...bly at the approach of the troops.

...prifoners were lodged in the jail of this ...

...feveral troops of horfe from the City, ...rtered on Tuesday night, at differ...places ...ing from ... to ... miles ... ...ir refpective ... ...rooms were in the ... ...

...following mandate was iffued by the ...

WILLIAM MACPHERSON.

...the United ... ...

...thompton. ... ... Edward ... ...

...the PRISONER ... the COUNTIES. ...

HAVING ...

...the Prefident ... ...

...the Execution ...

...tution, and favourable to thofe mifguided perfons who ...refift their execution.

Nobody has denied, or can deny, that the United States were threatened, when thefe affairs paffed, and ftill are threatened, with the refentment of a very powerful, very ambitious, and very vindictive nation.—From what fources this refentment arofe, or whether by a fufficient confideration might have been prevented, were fecondary queftions.—The great queftion was, whether we fhould fubmit to the indignities heaped upon us by this nation, and fubfcribe to the difgraceful terms which it exacted, or prepare for a refiftance, and for defending our rights, become a free and independent nation. Upon this queftion, which Congrefs, whofe duty it was "to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," was bound to decide, there was no difference of opinion; a refiftance was refolved. All concurred in the opinion that we ought to reject the terms held out by France, and prepare for our defence, in cafe fhe fhould attempt to enforce them. The only queftion was, in what manner we fhould prepare, and to what extent? Who was to decide this queftion; the majority or minority? A majority, and a large majority, of the reprefentatives of the people, conftitutionally chofen by themfelves, did decide; and did adopt from the fyftem which has been adopted. This fyftem requires money—and in order to procure money, a tax is neceffary. Had the contrary fyftem been adopted, that money and a tax would have been neceffary; for unlefs we plant a country and defray the expences of it, or prepare the means for its defence, without money. Had there even been any hefitation to propofe taxation to the terms of France, and had the propofition been agreed to, ftill there muft have been money and taxes—for France required of us in the firft inftance, a loan of nine millions of dollars, and in order to fhift her fubfequent demand would be meafured by our ability to pay. To raife this, and other fums, we muft have refolved to the fame meafures, that have been laid by Congrefs for our defence.

It is true that fhe afterwards pretended to defift from this demand of money—but it was in confequence of our preparations that fhe did fo; and thofe preparations had already rendered the tax neceffary.

In laying this tax Congrefs paid the moft ...ful attention to the ... and the wants of ... people—but fo much is ... that its weight ... ...ftained entirely on thofe in affluent circum...ftances—while the poor are in a great meafure ... ... operation.

... ordain ... dwelling houfes and ... ...; there is no ... ... eftate, the whole ... the ... and ... their homes. The ... are to be ... exactly according to their ..., whether ... the owners—but the ... houfes are to be affeffed by a different ... The ... ... houfes, with the out-houfes and ... not more than two acres, is worth ... than one hundred ... ... one hundred dollars will pay ... ... one hundred dollars, will pay ... ... cents. By the ... of houfes of higher ... will pay ... ...:

If worth ...	... cents.
...	65
400	80
500	100 or 1 dollar.

Thus for you, my fellow citizens, poor the ... ... houfes ... ...

ACTS

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

PITTSBURGH;

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL.

FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

At the THIRD SESSION, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the third of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

CHAPTER CVII.

An ACT for the Puniſhment of certain Crimes therein ſpecified.

Penalty on a citizen holding certain correſpondence with a foreign government or agents.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That if any perſon, being a citizen of the United States, whether he be actually reſident or abiding within the United States, or in any foreign country, ſhall, without the permiſſion or authority of the government of the United States, directly or indirectly commence or carry on, any verbal or written correſpondence or intercourſe with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the meaſures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any diſputes or controverſies with the United States, or defeat the meaſures of the government of the United States; or if any perſon, being a citizen of, or reſident within the United States, and not duly authorized, ſhall counſel, adviſe, aid or aſſiſt in any ſuch correſpondence, with intent, as aforeſoid, he or they ſhall be deemed guilty of a high miſdemeanor, and on conviction, before any court of the United States having juriſdiction thereof, ſhall be puniſhed, by a fine not exceeding five thouſand dollars, and by impriſonment during a term not leſs than ſix months, nor exceeding three years: *Provided always,* That nothing in this act contained, ſhall be conſtrued to abridge the right of individual citizens of the United States, to apply by themſelves, or their lawful agents, to any foreign government, or the agents thereof, for the redreſs of any injuries in relation to perſon or property, which ſuch individuals may have ſuſtained from ſuch government, or any of its agents, citizens or ſubjects.

Aiders and abettors.

Proviſo.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—January 30, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Department of State.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 23, 1799.

IN *pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled, "An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the more general promulgation of the Laws of the United States," passed the second day of March* 1799, *I have appointed* JOHN SCULL, *Esquire, of Pittsburgh, to print in his news-paper, the Laws of the United States, commencing with the first act of the last session.*

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER CVIII.

An ACT further to ſuſpend the Commercial Intercourſe between the United States and France, and the Dependencies thereof.

After 3d March veſſels not to go to French ports; nor to be employed in certain traffic.

Veſſels contravening to be forfeited, together with their cargoes.

SECT. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That from and after the third day of March next, no ſhip or veſſel owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any perſon reſident within the United States, and which ſhall depart therefrom, ſhall be allowed to proceed directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or to any place in the Weſt-Indies or elſewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, or ſhall be employed in any traffic or commerce, with or for any perſon reſident within the juriſdiction, or under the authority of the French Republic. And if any ſhip or veſſel, in any voyage thereafter commencing, and before her return within the United States, ſhall be voluntarily carried or ſuffered to proceed to any French port or place, as aforeſaid, or ſhall be employed, as aforeſaid, contrary to the intent hereof, every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, together with her cargo, ſhall be forfeited; and ſhall accrue, the one half to the uſe of the United States, and the other half to the uſe of any perſon or perſons, citizens of the United States, who will inform and proſecute for the ſame; and ſhall be liable to be ſeized, and may be proſecuted and condemned, in any circuit or diſtrict court of the United States, which ſhall be holden within or for the diſtrict, where the ſeizure ſhall be made.

Bond to be given on clearing for a foreign voyage.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the paſſing of this act, no clearance for a foreign voyage, ſhall be granted to any ſhip or veſſel, owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any perſon reſident within the United States, until a bond ſhall be given, to the uſe of the United States, wherein the owner or employer, if uſually reſident or preſent where the clearance ſhall be required, and otherwiſe his agent or factor, and the maſter or captain of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, for the intended voyage, ſhall be parties, in a ſum equal to the value of the ſhip or veſſel, and to one third of the value of her cargo, and ſhall find ſufficient ſurety or ſureties to the amount of one half of the principal ſum, with condition that the ſame ſhall not, during her intended voyage, or before her return within the United States, proceed or be carried, directly or indirectly to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or any place in the Weſt-Indies, or elſewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, unleſs by actual force and violence, to be fully proved and manifeſted before the acquittance of ſuch

bond, and that such vessel is not, and shall not be employed, during her intended voyage, or before her return, as aforesaid, in any traffic or commerce, with or for any person resident within the territory of that republic, or in any of the dependencies thereof: *Provided*, That in no case the surety or sureties shall be answerable for more than ten thousand dollars.

Sureties not to be answerable beyond 10 000 dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said third day of March, no French ship or vessel, armed or unarmed, commissioned by or for, or under the authority of the French Republic, or owned, fitted, hired or employed by any person resident within the territory of that republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, or sailing or coming therefrom (excepting as is herein after excepted) shall be allowed an entry, or to remain within the territory of the United States, unless driven thither by distress of weather, or in want of provisions. And if, contrary to the intent hereof, any such ship or vessel shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, not being liable to seizure for any other cause, the company having charge thereof, shall be required to depart and carry away the same, avoiding all unnecessary delay: and if they shall, notwithstanding, remain, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district wherein, or nearest to which, such ship or vessel shall be, to seize and detain the same, at the expense of the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels hereby prohibited which shall be driven by distress of weather or want of provisions, into any port or place of the United States, they may be suffered to remain under the custody of the collector there, or nearest thereto, until suitable repairs or supplies can be obtained; and as soon as may be thereafter, shall be required and suffered to depart; but no part of the lading of such vessel shall be taken out, or disposed of, unless by the special permit of such collector, to defray the unavoidable expense of such repairs or supplies.

French vessels and certain others, not to be allowed to enter or remain in the U. States, except in the case of distress.

Sec. 4. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That at any time after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, if he shall deem it expedient and consistent with the interest of the United States, by his order, to remit and discontinue, for the time being, the restraints and prohibitions aforesaid, either with respect to the French Republic, or to any island, port or place belonging to the said republic, with which a commercial intercourse may safely be renewed; and also to revoke such order, whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the United States shall require; and he shall be, and hereby is authorized to make proclamation thereof, accordingly.

President may order these restraints and prohibitions to be discontinued, and again revoke such order.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to give instructions to the commanders of the public armed ships of the United States, to stop and examine any ship or vessel of the United States on the high sea, which there may be reason to suspect to be engaged in any traffic or commerce contrary to the true tenor

He may inſtruct the public armed ſhips to ſtop and examine ſuſpected veſſels, and ſend them into port.

hereof; and if, upon examination, it ſhall appear that ſuch ſhip or veſſel, is bound or ſailing to any port or place within the territory of the French republic, or her dependencies, contrary to the intent of this act, it ſhall be the duty of the commander of ſuch public armed veſſel, to ſeize every ſhip or veſſel engaged in ſuch illicit commerce, and ſend the ſame to the neareſt port in the United States, and every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, thus bound or ſailing to any ſuch port or place, ſhall upon due proof thereof, be liable to the like penalties and forfeitures, as are provided in and by the firſt ſection of this act.

Mode of obtaining relief in certain caſes of ſeizure under this and the former act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any ſhip or veſſel, owned wholly or in part, or employed by any citizen or citizens of the United States, and coming from any port or place within the territory of the French republic or the dependencies thereof, which has arrived within any port or place of the United States, ſince the firſt day of December laſt paſt, or which ſhall hereafter arrive, hath been or hereafter ſhall be ſeized and detained by virtue of this act, or of an act, entitled "An act to ſuſpend the commercial intercourſe between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," it ſhall be lawful for any perſon claiming ſuch ſhip or veſſel, to prefer his petition to the judge of the diſtrict in which ſuch ſeizure ſhall be made, ſetting forth the circumſtances of his caſe, and to pray that the ſame ſhip or veſſel, and her cargo, may be reſtored; and the ſaid judge ſhall thereupon enquire, in a ſummary manner, into the circumſtances of the caſe, firſt cauſing reaſonable notice to be given to the attorney of the United States for ſuch diſtrict, and to the collector of the diſtrict by whom ſuch ſeizure or detention hath been or ſhall be made, that each may have an opportunity of ſhewing cauſe againſt the prayer of ſuch petition; and ſhall cauſe the facts which ſhall appear upon ſuch enquiry, to be ſtated and annexed to the petition, and direct their tranſmiſſion to the ſecretary of the treaſury; and if it ſhall appear to his ſatisfaction, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel was captured or driven into ſuch port or place by diſtreſs of weather, or want of proviſions, or was unavoidably detained and delayed by ſome embargo, arreſt, capture, contrary winds, or other unavoidable caſualty, without any fault, wilful negligence, or intention to evade the proviſions of the act before mentioned, or of this act, in any ſuch claimant, the ſecretary of the treaſury, ſhall order the reſtoration of ſaid veſſel and cargo, to ſuch claimant, upon ſuch terms and conditions as he may deem reaſonable and juſt; otherwiſe, and in all caſes wherein ſuch petition ſhall not be preſented, every ſhip or veſſel that has arrived ſince the ſaid firſt day of December, from any port or place in the French republic, or the dependencies thereof, or which ſhall hereafter arrive within any port or place of the United States, unleſs driven by ſtreſs of weather or want of proviſions, ſhall be liable to be proſecuted and condemned in the ſame manner, and to the ſame uſes as are provided in and by the firſt ſection of this act; and like pro-

ceedings ſhall alſo be had, and like forfeitures incurred, as are herein provided with reſpect to veſſels coming from France, and the dependencies thereof, in all caſes when any ſhip or veſſel ſhall arrive in any port or place of the United States, from any port or place, with which all commercial intercourſe ſhall be prohibited by proclamation according to the intent of this act.

Preſident may grant permiſſion to enter or clear in ſpecial caſes.

Sec. 7. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, ſhall extend to any ſhip or veſſel to which the Preſident of the United States ſhall grant a permiſſion to enter or to clear; which permiſſion he is hereby authoriſed to grant to veſſels, which ſhall be ſolely employed in any purpoſe of political or national intercourſe, or to aid the departure of any French perſons, with their goods and effects, who ſhall have been reſident within the United States, when he may think requiſite.

Limitation of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act ſhall continue and be in force, until the third day of March, in the year one thouſand eight hundred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON.
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 9, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CIX.

An ACT reſpecting Balances reported againſt certain States, by the Commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the Accounts between the United States and the ſeveral States.

Debtor ſtates aſſuming to pay or to expend in fortifications a ſum in money or in ſtock, equal to their debts. may obtain a diſcharge, &c.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That if any ſtate, againſt which a balance was reported, by the commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of April, one thouſand eight hundred, by a legiſlative act, engage to pay into the treaſury of the United States, within five years after paſſing ſuch legiſlative act, or to expend, within the time laſt mentioned, in erecting, enlarging or completing any fortifications for the defence of the United States; at ſuch place or places, the juriſdiction whereof having been, previouſly to ſuch expenditure, ceded by ſuch ſtate to the United States, with reſervation that proceſs civil and criminal iſſuing under authority of ſuch ſtate, may be ſerved and executed therein, and according to ſuch plan or plans as ſhall be approved by the Preſident of the United States, a ſum in mo-

ney, or in ſtock of the United States, equal to the balance reported as aforeſaid, againſt ſuch ſtate, or to the ſum aſſumed by the United States in the debt of ſuch ſtate, ſuch payment or expenditure, when ſo made, ſhall be accepted by the United States, as a full diſcharge of all demands on account of ſaid balance; and the Preſident of the United States ſhall be, and hereby is authoriſed to cauſe credit to be given to ſuch ſtate on the books of the treaſury of the United States accordingly: *Provided, however*, That no more than one third part of the whole payment or expenditure, that may be made by any ſuch ſtate, ſhall be made in three per cent ſtock, nor more than one third part of the remaining two thirds ſhall be made in deferred ſtock: *And provided alſo*, That any ſuch ſtate, may obtain a full diſcharge as aforeſaid, by the payment or expenditure of a ſum of money, ſufficient in the opinion of the ſecretary of the treaſury, to purchaſe, at market price, the different ſpecies of ſtock, the payment or expenditure of which, would be accepted as a full diſcharge as aforeſaid.

Limitation of the deſcriptions of ſtock to be paid or expended.

Such ſtate may obtain a diſcharge by the payment or expenditure of a ſum of money, &c.

Proviſion including expenditures on fortifications before their ceſſion to the United States.

Sec. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch ſtate as aforeſaid, ſhall have expended ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government of the United States, any ſum of money in fortifying any place ſince ceded by ſuch ſtate to the United States, or which may be ſo ceded, within one year after the paſſing of this act, ſuch expenditure having been aſcertained and proved to the ſatisfaction of the ſecretary of the treaſury, ſhall be taken and allowed as part of the expenditure intended by this act.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 15, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States:

CHAPTER CX.

An ACT for the Relief of Thomas Lewis.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the proper accounting officers of the treaſury be, and they are hereby directed to ſettle the accounts of Thomas Lewis, a captain in the army of the United States, and to allow him a ſum not exceeding ſeven hundred and fifty-ſeven dollars, in